

The forces which Leo was able to gather were composed of many elements, "all combined to efface even the name of the Franks." There was a force of Lombards drawn from Fermo, Spoleto, Teano, Aquino, and Benevento, and Leo was supported by some of the smaller dynasts, such as the Duke of Gaeta. A small body of Swabian infantry had been enlisted by the influence of Cardinal Frederick, brother of Duke Godfrey of Lorraine; it was commanded by Counts Werner and Adalbert and Leo's hopes not unreasonably rested upon these sturdy infantry. The Papal army marched out in May, 1053, from Monte Cassino and instead of plunging directly into Norman Apulia took its course by Benevento and the valley of the Biferno, in order to join the Catapan Argyrus at Siponto. The Normans threw themselves in the way of this possible junction. Independent companies as they were, they could yet act with cohesion in the face of a common danger; the Normans of Aversa and Apulia were united, their three thousand horse were led by the three great chiefs, Humfrey, Guiscard, and Richard. They met the Papal army near Civitate, on a plain washed by the

Fortore, The utmost danger
threatened them;
they were between the Catapan and
the Pope;
Apulia was in revolt; they themselves
were in such
distress that they had to appease
their hunger
with the ripening corn, Now, indeed,
the whole
future of the Normans in Southern
Italy seemed